

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1907.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year..... 6 00

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by the Sun Printing and Publishin Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Partlett, 5 Nassau street.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ......

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand, The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Pface de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue-Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned the quest in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

It looks as if the Republican national convention to assemble in Chicago on June 16, 1908, is to be the first real live convention of that party held in twenty years. In the Republican national convention held in Chicago June 19, 1888, were rivalries not overcome for a week On the first ballot there were fourteen candidates: RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan, WILLIAM B. ALLISON of Iowa, CWATINGRY M. DEPEW of New York, EDWIN H. FITLER of Pennsylvania, WAL-TER Q. GRESHAM and BENJAMIN HARRI-SON of Indiana, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY Of Connecticut, JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio and JERRHITAH M. RUSK of Wisconsin, all of whom had been formally presented to the convention, and JOHN J. INGALLS of Kansas, WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS of New Jersey, JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine, ROBERT T. LINCOLN of Illinois and WILL-IAM MCKINLEY of Ohio, for whom scattering votes were cast.

In the seven succeeding ballots other notable Republicans got scattering support, and the dramatic and highly honorable incident came on the seventh day of the convention. McKINLEY would not have a repetition of the Garfield-Sherman incident of 1889. He climbed upon his chair and in his ever memorable speech forbade all votes for himself:

"I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my State. I am here by resolution of the Republican State convention of Ohio commanding ma to vote for John Sherman and to use every worthy endeavor to accomplish his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and my judgment approved of the letter and the spirit and the purpose that resolution. Some of the delegates in this convention have been pleased to give me their vates. I am not insensible of the lionor which they would do me, or of the confidence which their action implies, but I cannot with honor longer remain silent. I cannot, gentlemen of this convention. dentials I bear, and which has trusted me; I canno ntly, with honorable fidelity to John Shar May who has trusted me in his cause with his con fidence; and above all. I cannot with my sense of personal integrity permit my name to be used in this convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to say, to do or to permit any one else to say or do that which would give currency even to a suspicion that I was disloyal to the State which I love, or wavered in my devotion to the chief of her choice and to the chief of mine I do request, gentlemen of this convention, aye, I does not want to cast reflection upon me shall cast a further ballot for me."

HARRISON was nominated on the eighth ballot.

of 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904 were little more than indorsing bodies called together to register the will of Republican party sentiment.

At Chicago in June, 1908, there are indications of something like a repetition i of the scenes of 1888. This approaching convention is likely to be of intense interest, and the following notable Republicans will have votes on the first ballot: JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana, WILLIAM H. TAFT and JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER of Ohio, PHILANDER C. KNOX of Pennsylvania, CHARLES E. HUGHES and GEORGE B. CORTELYOU of New York and ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin.

And there are still six months in which to add to the list.

## Reunion of Irish Nationalists.

The friends of Ireland in this country will learn with satisfaction that the conferences just held in Dublin between Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, and Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Nationalist member for Cork, have been virtually successful. It is true that Mr. O'BRIEN will not rejoin formally the party of which Mr. REDMOND is the head, but a policy has been agreed upon in which he will cheerfully cooperate.

According to a telegram from Dublin the programme which is the outcome of the conferences is one to which the two proportions. Before inspecting the programme, however, we should call to mind that the two leaders have for some time differed in this respect, that Mr. RED-MOND has seemed to insist upon home rule or nothing, while Mr. O'BRIEN, though also earnestly desirous of securing self-government for Treland in all Irish affairs, has shown himself willing to welcome, not indeed as a finality but as an instalment, any measure likely to promote the welfare of his fellow countrymen. He would have accepted, for instance. Lord DUNRAVEN'S scheme for the establishment of an Irish Council at Dublin possessing some legislative powers as well as exercising all the administrative functions now embraced by the socalled Castle Government. The marks of this disposition of his are plainly discernible in the agreement reached with Mr. REDMOND, Nevertheless the latter evidently dictated the first clause of the agreement, which declares that no man or party has authority to accept as a quit claim or payment in full any concession short of home rule, or in other words to droumscribe the right of Ireland to the largest measure of national self-government which it may be in her power to

It is in the second clause that Mr. O'BRIEN'S influence is conspicuous.

pending the attainment of an Irish Parent and a responsible Irish Ministry. with full control of all purely Irish concerns, it is the duty of Nationalists, while striving incessantly for home rule, to work zealously for every measure of amelioration which it may be possible to obtain for their people from either of the English parties. Among the matters described as especially urgent are a university settlement acceptable to Irish Catholics, the complete abolition of land-lordism and financial redress. Thus far SUNDAY, Per Year..... 2 89 DATE Y AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... 8 90 the Bannerman Government has failed to satisfy the Irish people in any of these particulars. Mr. BIRRELL's plan for the establishment of a Catholic teaching university has been repudiated by the Nationalist party; no progress has been nade in the extirpation of landlordism in the congested districts of Connaught, where great tracts of land which would suffice to feed a starving peasantry are devoted to grazing purposes; neither have any steps been taken to relieve Ireland

from the fiscal wrong to which according

to a royal commission she has long been

and is now subjected. We refer to the

fact that under the existing fiscal system

Ireland's contribution to the revenue of

the United Kingdom is out of all propor-

ion to her population and resources. If we interpret this agreement aright, the parties to it pledge themselves to accept any concession, unobjectionable in itself, which may be made by either a Liberal or a Unionist Government. The practical effect of such an announcement should be to cause Liberals and Unionists to bid against each other for Nationalist support. Suppose, however, that the Liberals during the life of the present Parliament fail to bring about any substantial amelioration of Irish conditions Suppose at the same time that Mr. BAL-FOUR should promise to create an acceptable Catholic university; to abate if not abolish the use of large districts in Connaught for grazing, and to reimburse Ireland to some extent for the excessive payments made by her to the imperial exchequer. When Mr. Balfour's promises, which owing to his party's preponderance in the House of Lords he would be able to fulfil, are contrasted with Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S nonperformances, are Irish voters in British oroughs likely to be instructed to vote for Liberal or Unionist candidates at the next general election? The question seems to answer itself.

### Cuba as a Health Resort.

A few weeks ago the National Sanitary Department of Cuba issued its report for the year 1906. A careful perusal of the statistics there submitted would be of benefit to some of that considerable group of Americans whose custom it is to denounce the Cubans for their laxity in sanitary matters and for an alleged indifference to the public health. The figures do not support such charges. At least there is no sign of official indifference in the mortality statistics in comparison with those of other countries.

Neither does it appear that this asserted Cuban laxity has resulted in any special increase in the death rate when the figures of the years of Cuban control are compared with those of the years of American control. The death rate in the United States, as a whole, is about 16 or 17 a thousand; in England and Wales from 18 to 19 a thoudemand, that no delegate in this convention who sand; in France about 22, in Germany about 23, while in Italy and Spain the rate is even higher than in the other lands here mentioned. The Cuban rate for the entire island during recent years. The Republican national conventions including years of both American and

| 1 | Cuban control, appears as tonows. |      |      |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|--|
| 1 | 1900                              | 1904 | 5.22 |  |  |
| ì | 1901                              | 1905 | 5.79 |  |  |
| 1 | 1992                              | 1906 | 1.90 |  |  |
| - | 1903                              |      | *    |  |  |

is not separately given in the report, but the province of Havana may be taken as a basis of comparison with cities of this country. The province holds about onequarter of the population of the island. and about three-fifths of its inhabitants are residents of the city of Havana. The rate for the province is given thus:

| 190923.32  | 1904      |
|------------|-----------|
| 1901 22.58 | 190520.95 |
| 1902       | 190620.84 |
| 1902 19.54 |           |

This is about the average of such American cities as Washington, Boston, Fall River, Jersey City, Newark, Providence, San Francisco, Louisville, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburg. It is about the rate of New York and Philadelphia, is above the rate of Worcester, Detroit, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Kansas City, and is far below the rate of New Orleans or Memphis. The average in Santiago province for the seven years is 11.14 a thousand, and for Santa Clara province, which includes several cities of considerable population, the average for the same term is 15.48 a thousand. There is nothing whatever conferees have contributed in about equal in these figures to indicate that the island is a pest hole, unclean and left unclean by a people who do not care whether sanitary rules and laws are enforced or

> disregarded. These same critics of Cuba's alleged negligence are peculiarly apprehensive and censorious regarding yellow fever, a disease whose ravages in the island during the last five years stand to those of tuberculosis in the ratio of 1 to 350, and which caused only about fifty out of the total of 130,000 deaths occurring from 1902 to 1906, both inclusive. This report shows that during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, which with the exception of the opening months of 1902 were years of Cuban government, there were no deaths from yellow fever. In 1905 the disease crept in, probably from New Orleans. That year shows twenty-two deaths from yellow fever. The year 1906 shows thirty-three deaths. These

For the purpose of comparing administrative efficiency there may be taken the first year of the present intervention and the last year of Cuban government. From November 1, 1905, to November 1, 1906, there were forty-six fatal cases of vellow fever in Cuba. From November 1, 1906, to November 17 of this year there were fifty-five fatal cases. Taking the are to have any forests at all, for Christ-

reports cover the calendar years.

the American term. A fair conclusion from this official and that there is no proper ground for charges of Cuban recklessness and indifference in the matters of health and sanitation. Their mortality report compares very

### Magnella Bob's Great Day.

tions, including our own.

favorably with the reports of other na-

Our esteemed contemporary the Conressional Record of December 21 is a Wallace number. It contains three pesches supposed to have been delivered one minute on December 19 by the Hon. ROBERT MINOR WALLACE, Representative in Congress of the Seventh Arkansas district. This is a fruitful year for Arkansas eloquence. Still, as Mr. WALLACE tells us in his remarks on the "Tariff in Its Relation to the Farmer and the Home Builder," "when thinkers throw out the lifeline is it not wise for us to grasp it and avoid the breakers Turn away, then, from "the gamblers' earthquake" in this town and ontemplate the Arkansas yeoman:

"We hear much of the 'business man,' and the term may be clastic enough to cover anything from bill collectors to captains of industry. But the mar who takes unto himself a loving helpmate for life. and year by year witnesses the increase of his hom rival the nest of the woods, and rising with the early dawn wends his way to shop and mill, or follows the plough through the long, hot hours of the day, and lies down to pleasant dreams at night, is stun oling on a business career. Roused at midnight by baby's demands, and with arms full of animated kicks and squalls, he paces the floor and blesses the hour he was born-that man, my friends, is strictly in business! And thus as he toils by day, oblems of grave import confront him. It is ot what bounty the Government is going to provide: nor what he will win on futures or the races: nor how his little herd will grow into cattle upon a thousand hills; nor how his humble farm will spread into broad acres, or blocks of brick and mortar along the boulevards of some bustling city. His oblem is how to protect the sacred charges Gop has given him; how to shield the bodies of his iozen children from winter's biast or summer's heat; how bread shall come in the sweat of his brow; now the seasons shall hit and the harvest spring terth, or insect or drought or flood mock and blight his toil. In short, his problem is, How shall he provide for his family and serve his country and als Gop? The walk of that man ought to be the walk of the just. The reward of that man ought to be the reward of the blest. He is one of my ideals of a business man, and may Gop prosper his ousiness and his tribe never grow less."

Mr. WALLACE quotes "BOBBY BURNS, and also these lines of an anonymous American poet:

The American hen trieth To rise with the cock: While her foreign sister lieth Until nine of the clock."

### Homely stuff, and pale by the side of Mr. WALLACE's purple peroration:

" Home of the unpretentious citizen, environed with woodland and field, and fragrance and freshness, and verdure and song-the ozone of life and vigorous nature at every hand-and the master rising to eatch the first breath of the morning with praises to GoD upon his lips for His care of the household through the slumbers of the night. With that vision before me I feel that the dream of more retentious auguries for the future must vanish broken the charm of their malesty and powerand from these enlightened Christian homes, from these purseries of public virtue, shall come at last the industrial freedom of this generation, the moraf exaltation of this people, and the sunbright glory

The boys in Ouachita and Chicot will be another peroration. Mr. WALLACE is talking for an income tax and inheritance tax:

distribution of responsibilities and privileges- exon erating the poor from nothing they are not too poor to bear; exacting from the rich nothing they are not rich enough to pay. Allured by no idol, dominated by no master, she will be deterred not from the truth as she sees it nor from the right as she knows it. If she must go down in defence of such principles let it be remembered that there is no sacrifice too great for her to make and no time to soon for her to fall on the altar of the Constitution. and she will go down holding high the flag of industrial protest and independence forever!" [Loud applause.

And now a third peroration; Mr. WAL-LACE is for good roads:

"We look out upon the future of our country, great not alone in rich mines and smoking furnaces. improved highways and splendid institutions, but upon a Union of States, steadfast and abiding- a union of hearts and homes and earth and sky! We shall look out upon the lesson of her civilization, transmitted to the homes of the Pyramids, and the light of her example, flashed to the summit of the

Let the present and the future clasp hands in the buoyant prospect, let Arkansas and New Jersey, Texas and New York, Georgia and Illinois, Virginia and Massachusetts-and all the States-march to the goal of national unity and the perfection of national development!" [Loud applause ]

We understand that Mr. WALLACE intends to make three speeches a day for the rest of the session.

## Christmas Trees.

Mr. WHIPPLE of the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission says that the cutting of millions of trees every year for Christmas purposes "seems very wasteful." Mr. PINCHOT, the head of the National Forest Service, sees no serious present or future loss in cutting all the Christmas trees that are wanted. This is a question which comes up every year at this season. Many agree with Mr. WHIPPLE, many with Mr. PINCHOT, and a great many more do not care a button either way.

Mr. WHIPBLE is doubtless right in regarding the cutting of so many young trees as a menace to our future economic interests. The argument would have much greater weight if a larger percentage of the trees now cut for Christmas would ever develop into merchantable timber. Mr. PINCHOT is equally right in regarding the matter as relatively unimportant, and he adds a powerful argument in his recognition of the pleasure given to millions of people by this particular use of the trees. It is, in a way, a case of a vast amount of known happiness to-day versus an unknown number of dollars at some time in the

future. The source of the difficulty lies in the forest system, or rather lack of system. If the American forests were treated as they should be treated and as they must be treated if those of a later generation same periods, the total number of cases | mas purposes or for construction, twice

Herein the principle is laid down that was 144 for the Cuban term and 138 for the present number of Christmas trees could be cut and they could be sold at half the present prices. Christmas is a undoubtedly accurate report would be | fixed institution and will remain a fixed astitution as long as there are children to be made happy. There are millions of acres of land not now in use and not likely to be in use for many years to come, There is no reason why Christmas trees should not be planted as a business. A few years will produce trees of suitable size for the purpose. If young trees are planted, in orchard fashion, and the cut tree be replaced, a regular income can be secured from enormous areas which are now unused and an expense to the

The prohibition of Christmas trees is as unthinkable as the prohibition of dolls and toys.

A White Mountain Guide. In a sketch of BENJAMIN F. OSGOOD. the famous White Mountain guide, whose death at Bath, Me., is reported, we note that he is said to have been the first white man to climb Mount Washington in winter. Osgood made the ascent on December 7, 1858. Now, as it is characteristic of Indians to shun mountain heights from a feeling of awe which they rarely overcome, it is quite likely that Oscoon was the first man to climb to the rocky summit of Washington in the win-

That the thing was not done before 1358 by a white man will surprise some people, for New Hampshire at that time contained perhaps only 100,000 inhabitants less than it has now; but the fact is our mountain districts in the Eastern States were terra incognita little more than fifty years ago, with the qualification that here and there a backwoodsman could boast of having climbed the more accessible peaks. Even as late as the 80s the higher Adirondacks were a trailless wilderness; if any one doubts this statement let him read the graphic reports of VERPLANCK COLVIN, the State arveyor, who began to explore and map the hill country of the North Woods in 1865, and unquestionably made many first ascents, some, we believe, in the early '70s.

The truth is the interest of our people n the Presidential Range of New Hampshire and the group of Adirondack peaks in Essex county in this State is of comparatively recent date. In the White Mountains Osgood was a guide for a generation and made a good living out of the occupation. No one with a stout pair of legs and an eve sharp enough to see an overgrown trail needs a guide in the White Mountains to-day, and every year the Appalachians repeat Osgood's feat of climbing Washington in the winter snows.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS'S Sailing from Europe delayed. He cannot arrive till after New Year's Boston Record.

Has the country survived for unknown weeks in the absence of the Dedham Demosthenes? How little the world misses its greatest men.

The Colonial Office in Berlin has inaugu rated the practice of employing the most expert geographers in Germany, even if it has to entice them away from university chairs, to make thorough studies of the colonies. Two of these specialists will start on such missions next month. One of them is Dr. KARL SAPPER, who occupies the chair of geography at the University of Tübingen. He is now to do for the large island of New Mecklenburg already done for Central America. All Americans should know of SAPPER because he has contributed far more than any other one man to put on a scientific basis our knowledge of the geography, volcanoes and mapping of Central America. SAPPER and his assistants will travel all over New Mecklenburg and the islands of New Hanover, St. Mathias and the Admiralty group, off the east coast of New Guinea. When their work is completed we shall have a well arranged and trustworthy mass of information about the topography, climate, geology, plant and animal life, ethnography and economic aspects of these naturally favored

but almost unknown lands. Dr. SAPPER is one of the few men who can travel in no land without enlarging our knowledge of it. Two years ago he spent his vacation in two of the larger Canary Islands, made his own surveys and maps, using no other cartographic material than the Admiralty survey of the coasts and the few other data that were reliable. His maps of one island and a part of the other are to-day the best we have on the region he surveyed, and his monograph is a model that most writers on geography might study to advantage. Any one who has ever seer the colored maps that SAPPER makes of all the regions he studies knows that they are ready for the engraver and the lithographer just as they leave his hand.

Dr. KURT HASSERT, professor of economic geography at the commercial high school in Cologne, will be sent with a party to the Cameroons to make a fundamental geo graphical study of the mountains and of the West African depression. Probably men now living will see before they die atlases presenting true and faithful pictures of nearly the whole of the earth's surface.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to T. S.'s" inquiry as to the whereabouts of the three 328 locomotives I beg leave to suggest that he uburban service. I am convinced that I have ridden behind them

many times during the last two years. NEW YORK, December 23. Mr. Hanwell's Statement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Mr. Charle H. Haswell in his "Reminiscences of an Octorian," pages 240 and 253, speaks of the first lo tive in this country as being sent to South Care Those golden days have passed away

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been greatly interested in the various remedies suggested for baldness, and as I am the owner of a bald pate mysel? I have found that the best ours is to accept the inevitable and let it go at that. But one of your correspondents asked for a cure for nervous dyspepsia, and I believe a cure for that complaint would bring relief to thousands of your readers, myself included. NERVOUS DYSPERSIA.

President Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine for January gives the only authentic account of his recent bear hunt in Louisiana. Mr. C. M. Pepper describes irrigation work in the Orient. Three essays, Mr. W. C. Brownell's on Hawthorne, Mr. H. G. Dwight's on islands and Mr. J. G. Hibben's prejudice, excite hopes of a reaction against the on prejudice, excite hopes of a reaction against footion. Mr. John Pos, Jr., begins a new serial, while Robert Herrick, Frederick Palmer, Grant of the Market Herrick, Palmer, Robert Herrick, Frederick Palmer, Grant Shower-man and Frances Wilson contribute short stories. Mrs. Edith, Wharton tries her hand at verse, and there is an interesting article on the Sully portraits

THE LAW AND MR. GOMPERS.

WASHIMOTON, Doc. 24.-In the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor, Justice Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia finds that the plaintiff has clearly and fully "shown the existence of an unlawful combi-nation and conspiracy to destroy his busi-ness." Pending the final hearing of the case Justice Gould has issued a temporary injunction restraining the American Fed-eration of Labor in its efforts to boyout the Buck's Stove and Range Company by advertising that concern in its "we don" ederation. This decision is quite at variance with the opinions of

In his annual report for this year Mr. Gompers reviewed this case and set forth his conclusions. He quotes the first amendment to the Constitution of the Unite States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Therefore he declares that "the attempt to enjoin or prepatronize' list of the American Federation of Labor, whether by injunction proce or other judicial or legislative means, would be in direct violation of the constitutions guarantee and would indeed abridge fre speech and free press. In all the land there

decree."
This authoritative pronouncement ante-dates the Gould decision by several weeks. and Justice Gould appears to have been familiar with it, but not at all impressed by it. Possibly Justice Gould has read the law bearing upon such matters more care fully and more widely than Mr. Gomper has. The latter quotes a decision of the courts of Missouri and declares that "the rights laid down by the courts in this case The Mark and Haas Jeans Clothing Company vs. Watson et al., March, 1902) suport in every regard the contentions of ganized labor and we propose to contend for our rights upon the ground of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press in the case of so-called boycotts, and the right of man's ownership of himself, of his labor power, to sell it or withhold it, and to do all lawful things in furtherance of his interests, whether done singly or collectively, in case of lockouts, strikes or boycotts.'

In the face of Justice Gould's carefully prepared review of the case and the law regarding it, and his citation of the opinons of Judge Taft, Justice Holmes, Justice Harlan and others, Mr. Gompers's argunent and his citation of the Missouri case stand as a popgun to a field battery. The right of any man to buy certain makes of stoves or ranges or hats, shoes, tools, beer or any other product and to refrain from buying other makes is unquestionable. The "right" of an organization or an asso ciation to conduct a campaign for the spe cific purpose of injuring or ruining thos whose business methods do not command its approval is not clear in either law er morals. In its effort to bring this question to a final and authoritative determination the Buck's Stove and Range Company deserves the approval and the support of the community.

### Plea of an Esperantist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have noticed that all your reports about the auxiliary (not uni-versal) language Esperanto are always written in a sarcastle vein. You perhaps think, like Vol-taire, that ridicule is the best weapon in attack, but I think it is a mistaken policy in this case. You vidently think, like many, that the Esperantist English, and therefore your mistaken patriotism impels you to try and kill it with ridicule. Dr. Zamenhof never intended that Esperanto should take the place of either French, English or

with foreign houses. For purposes of corresp grammar and a dictionary any person of moderate elligence can either write or read a business

Think what a great aid this will be to internaall over the world. Don't be stubborn: try and write a business Esperanto. Think how long it would take you be able to make it intelligible to a Russia

NEW YORK, December 24.

## Corean Emperor's Private Resources.

From the Japan Mail.

The private resources of the ex-Emperor of Corea are now attracting some attention. His Majesty has always seemed to possess a plenitude of funds for the purpose of oiling the wheels of his various political intrigues, and there have been been definitely ascertained that his Majesty has large amount lodged in the Hongkong and Shang-hat Bank, and a telegram from Seoul alleges that ome persons have of late been endeavoring to dispose of a very considerable quantity of the gold ingets, which also are believed to be the prop-

## Decreasing School Attendance in Maine.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The continued decrease of children of school going age in the rural sections is pointed out by a nt school official in Kennebec county. declares that in a Kennebec county town where twenty years ago there was the second largest district in the town there are now but two children attending school. In another section in the county where then there were three large districts the chools have been combined and only eight or ten scholars are attending that school. He knows of one stretch of road where there are eleven houses. a distance of three miles, and the only children as

## Walked Fourteen Miles to Preach.

Reno correspondence San Francisco Chronicle. When the Rev. Samuel Unsworth of the Trinity Episcopal Church found himself at Verdi yesterda morning with a wreck at Calvada which would prevent his reaching Reno by train in time to occupy his pulpit for the Thanksgiving services, he took off his long black coat and putting it under his arm counted the ties for fourteen miles to this city. He entered the churchyard tired and dusty, slipped on his coat and walked from the vestry door just in time to meet his congregation, who did not hear about his journey on foot until after his ser-mon had been delivered, one of the best sermona of the Thanksgiving day in Reso.

Too Much for Scarlet Butterfly. From the London Standard.
Red Scal.—Received, but don't understand mean "Gwatyfry maxtemo." Kindly explain once .- Scarlet Butterfly.

Those Christmas Bills. Those Christmas bills, those Christmas bills, Their number all my pleasure kills; It's out of reason, or of rhyme. That they should send them at this time.

and so 'twill be, when I am gone Those Christmas bills will still run on. Ahat I have lif In my will 'il leave each legatee—a bill!

The Tree Invisible. A song for its yearly beauty As ever the seasons roll— be tree of the Christmas spirit We plant in our immost soul.

With the warmth of friendship burning Its myriad candles shine And the fragrance which it scatters We hang on its laden branches All gifts we would fain bestow Till the tapers flame up higher

And the tree is all aglow MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

tions Needed by an Ideal Heate To ram Epror on The SUN-Sie. Your presents arguments of your usual fairness Permit me as one who has gone through the mill and is again between the grindstones to view the question as it presents itself to me personally. I must start out by sliminating your term "obstacles," which is too euglienistio, and replace it by the word "defects," for of such really you speak. It is evident to any thinking man that of the defects there are

too many to begin to enumerate them. me therefore adding only a few examples We have too many physicians, because we are educating a medical proletarist (as France and Germany have done and are still doing). Why this is a fact I need not enlarge upon but it is the truth, since "no man can lear what he has no preparation for learning," as Emerson says. If we would raise the standard of the medical profession we must raise a person's thinking capacities, or in other words the standard of what will admit him to the study of this particular profession. Hence the Regents raised the standard of pre-liminary requirements to the present number of academic counts.

This was wrong, in my opinion, as medical colleges grocery clerks and other elements of like mental calibre—persons whose non-command of English, grammar and spell-ing, as well as defects of character and manners, would make a stone weep. How hav ners, would make a stone weep. How have those persons obtained their "medical students' certificate"? Simply by cramming some stuff foreign to them in their otherwise void skull through attending some "prep" school and then passing the Regents' examinations in subjects which a grammar or high school boy should have left behind. Their lack of mental development is evident, and lack of mental development is evident, and one must truly wonder that such mentalities should be deemed fit for the highest study and

vocation a man could possibly pursue. Some of those persons are still deficient in their counts and are studying to pass the in order to obtain their counts and certificate. Thus they pursue two heterogeneous studies at the same time; hence they are unable properly to devote their time to eithe of them. This is the first serious handicap, and no person ought to be permitted to enter upon the study of medicine before he has fulfilled the preliminary legal requirements. He who would attain perfection in any study, vocation or occupation must centre wholly on it, or failure is certain at a time wholl he is called upon to practise it. Who would knowingly entrust the case of himself or family in sickness to such people?

The mistake is the fundamental one. Such persons cannot master the theory because of brain cells they have too few wherewith to think independently; they can never master theory and practice combined, because that would impose still greater tasks upon their thinking power, which is nearly zero. These people constitute the countless army of illiterate professionals who become either poor hunters after money for money's sake only in that woful field of disease or have to give up their profession after spending time and money in vain.

If I could have my ideal physician he should be an A. M. or have a classical education; that would eliminate undesirable elements of the non-thinking class, to the benefit of all. The ideal physician would be able fully to understand man's wees, his joys and shortcomings and cure where others tamper with some outwardly appearing effects. Does our medical education give us this or any other ideal of a physician?

Our public schools come in here for a first serious censure; as yet they produce machines, but not individual thinkers—parrots, talking machines. They suffocate individuality by fostering trivialities. Can persons with such foundation be sufficiently prepared to take up the study of medicine, even if they acquire the little knowledge demanded by the Regents? If any one thinks they can kindly let him come and sit alongside of some of them, just to behold "le revers de la médialle." A "medical student's certificate" obtained by merely passing the Regents as well, thence we have so many notorious quacks in the medical profession, which latter by all rights of them. This is the first serious handican and no person ought to be permitted to ente

an-called academic, is a testimonium pauliretatis for the holder and the Regents as well.
Hence we have so many notorious quacks
in the medical profession, which latter by
all rights should consist of men not only well
versed in prescribing for various poisons, but
mainly of men who know the human and
animal machineries, the spirit that moves them
and nature in general and in detail: else why
call them "physicians"?
"Mens agitat molem," says Vergil, no matter whether you follow the materialistic or
any other school of philosophy. But a quack
never agitates anything except it be the
pocketbook of some truly unlucky sufferer;
yet, the advertising columns of our daily
papers are reeking with the highflown promises of such Drs. Eisenbart who take in those
unfortunates and blind ones of whom the
saying goes that one is born every minute. And
yet the law of compensation is still at work, saying goes that one is born every minute. And yet the law of compensation is still at work, evident from the fact that thousands of documents of the compensation is still at work, evident from the fact that thousands of documents bills remain unpaid, simply because they were made unjustifiably. The fact reamains that our preliminary education is at fault, as is the present law requiring a certain number of counts instead of fixed subjects of study, by which young men should principally learn right thinking, and then may attain to requirements admitting them to a medical college.

attain to requirements admitting them to a medical college.

Armed with those many imperfections, do you wender that a man is thirty before he has developed brain cells enough to be a physician or to think as a physician should? I do not. I wish we were able to produce a true physician at 25, but then we must train the aspirant from his childhood, and yet hav often we go wrong, harnessing a boy into the medical cart and making him miss his true vocation. To find this one must have begun to think long before the age of thirty. It is the thinking power that we ought to bring out in a boy, not his adeptness in memory. The inadequacy of preliminary work is much to blame for the fact that the profession contains so many who are mere boys, physically It is the thinking power that we ought to bring out in a boy, not his adeptness in memory. The inadequacy of preliminary work is much to blame for the fact that the profession contains so many who are mere boys, physically and mentally. Perhaps one might consider this hereey or sacrliege, but it is true nevertheless. "Sunt pueri pueri, pueri puerithis hereey or sacrliege, but it is true nevertheless. "Sunt pueri pueri, pueri puerithis hereey or sacrliege, but it is true nevertheless." A boy cannot make a physician. Having passed college and thus gone forth an M. D. our boy is subjected to another series of volleys, of examinations, of expense and of ill logic. Why in the world have colleges the power to make M. D.s. Can one not trust in the honesty of colleges and their diplomas? Is there still fraud? I hold there is not: but if so, then there ought to be no colleges of that character; if not, why a second examination? This does not even suffice to entitle one to practise outside the limits of the State. Does such examination exist for the purpose of instituting a sinecure or an annual allowance from mether State for some politically influential men—and of securing from the newly made M. D. the means wherewith to endow such sinecures? Must not the odium of "legalized graft" necessarily arise? But—"Non olet?" How can any man who is actively engaged in politics be actively and benefitingly engaged in the practice of the medical art? Is not the medical practice of the medical art? Is not the medical practice of the medical art? Is not the medical practice of the medical art? Is not the medical practice of the one who heals? Over what last are the so-called professional ethics made which seem to fit the feet of but a few?

The law is at fault because it is made by faulty thinking; it is at fault from the standpoint of reason, of logic, of common sense and of honest thinking are enabled to help the power of thinking are forced to be money fakers? Who can know better than the teachers how much a certain power of thin

Ready Made Medicine.

To rea Edition of The Sun—Sir: One calls in a physician, who leaves a prescription: upon receip it is found to be merely a "proprietary compound" on sale at drug and department stores—minus the

If the latter required whiskey would he receive a prescription for "spiritus frumenti" and be sent to the nearest chemist? to the nearest chemist:

Is it professional to make a prescription patent medicine, or rather a proprietary one?

NEW York, December 24.

"No Longer Arboreat.

Eve was standing under the mistietee.

"No. thanks." growled Adam, "I've had enough crewith she threatened to go home to mother.

To-morrow. Knicker-What is the day after the present

ALARMED ABOUT GOLDFILLING A Protest Against Withdrawing the Trans-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SER. leading editorial of THE SUN of Decel 12 seeks to justify the action of Presi leading editorial of Tam SUN of December 22 seeks to justify the action of President Roseveit in ordering the withdrawal of the SUN inted States troops from Goldfield. I fear this, setion is liable to precipitate a grant calamity, not only for the Goldfield minims district but also for the entire country. I should like to raise a warning voice in order to avert, if possible, a reign of terror at Goldfield and other mining camps, the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property and the loss of many lives.

The President is, an doubt, right in his assertion that it is the duty of the State to afford police protection for its of tamble was feetly current in the abstract and yet is inclinated one at times to act in conformity, it with it. In this instance it must be remained bered that the State of Newada is sparsely populated; that until the rich discoveries of

populated; that until the rich disc ous metals made in the last few years the State was comparatively poor, and that a National Guard could only have been made up almost entirely of men belonging to labor unions. Thus the organizing of a National Guard was considered impracticable and its maintenance useless. In the emergency that has arisen the Covernor of the State appealed to the Parallel of the State appealed. to the President to protect with United States troops the property and citizens of the Gold-field district. The troops were sent second-ingly, but if the intention to withdraw them ingly, but if the intention to withdraw them now is carried out it were a thousand simes better they had never been sent, for under the emoguragement given employers non-union labor has been imported into the camp. If he Regulars are now withdrawn a clash is sure to occur, and the consequences are herible to contemplate. The President asceptage has his justification for withdrawing the troops that they have been there a number of days and no violence or insurrection has their place. He entirely loses sight of the fact that the presence of the troops is exactly what prevented violence. Surely but for their presence some of the threats al dynamite, aroon and aspassination would have been carried out before this, and they will surely be carried out if the troops are with-draws.

business and credit, resulting in hully auto to the guilty and innocent. It is unfortunate that we are now threatened with a stoppage of the stream of gold that was flowing from the Goldfield mines. Gold is the basis of all our money, and we cannot get too natch of it. The immediate future of the country is not by any means too bright and the production of gold should not be checked, as it is needed to mitigate our present troubles and such as may come upon na later.

No one doubts the patrictism and good intentions of our President, but it is units. The intentions of our President, but it is units. The nate that in his endeavors to achieve extrained and he will be held responsible for what may result therefrom. People at a distance may not feel deeply moved by reading of the destruction of property, but the thought of the innocent lives that may be lost is appairing. I therefore entreat you to use the limitence of your great newspaper to avert a herrible catastrophe.

# LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The general way. They set forth the argument that one inward cargo of coffee is worth three cargoes of the average goods exported from this country. The value of the cargo is really of no interest to them; it is the amount of their freight charges, and when you consider that they are to-day hauling from Santos to New York a bag of coffee weighing to kilos for 15 cents and that their charges from New York are simply enormous it readily seen which is the more profitable.

Barring a few hides and cocca beans picked up at Bahia, their inward freights consist entirely of coffee, while we export case oil, high grade machinery and thousands of far as lumber is concerned, the Lamport & Holt line carries practically none—it is picked up by ships putting in at our southers ports which are not touched by Busk & Javons

which are not touched by Busk & Jevens boats.

They give you a description of the new ateamship Verdi, which is due to sail January 20, but up to the present time their regular passenger service has consisted of two hoats, the Tennyson and Byron, sailing once a mouth. These boats have a net tonnage of about 2,500, carry a maximum of 80 first class passengers, no second class and about 120 in the steerage. The time to Rio is eighteen days, and while both boats are excellent sailers they are exceedingly slow. The lively competition created by the Lloyd Brazileiro is responsible for Lamport & Holt putting on their four new "V" soats.

You are notice right as regards the matter

According to Consul-General Thackare, in Baily Consular and Trade Reports, the city of Bertin,

| 20 00 00 00   | 1.              | Aren.        | Per Cap |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| City.         | Population.     | Sq. M.       | lenace. |
| Boston        | 606,099         | 4215         | \$38.18 |
| San Francisco | 460,000,        | 4615         | 18.85   |
| St. Louis     | 713,000         | 86           | 14.85   |
| Philadelphia  | 1,469,126       | 129          | 14.31   |
| Chicago       | 2.049,185       | 190          | 12.37   |
| Berlin        | 2,092,098       | 2436         | 9.28    |
| Berlin's cas  | h account for I | 906 showed a | revenu  |

of \$45,521,008, with expenditure of \$39,396,520. giv ing a balance on the favorable side of \$5,125,478.
Blils not paid amounted to \$6,718,311, and revenue
due and unpaid was \$4,979,428. The net surplus for fue and unpaid was \$3,486,505. 1906 therefore was \$3,486,505.

gos therefore lighting, cleaning and aprinking the For street lighting, cleaning and aprinking the city received a revenue of 500,485 and expended city received a revenue of \$88,485 and expended \$1.877.983. Gas, waterworks, sewers, sbattoirs, &c. cost \$535.885 but brought in a greenue of \$8.853.994. Receipts from taxes amounted to \$18.984.973 and cost only \$494.182 to collect. The police expenditure was \$1,746.385. Education cost \$6.471.486, less a revenue of \$887.317. Administrative expenses totalled \$3.200.000. Of the taxes \$8.368.885 was for income tax. Department atores, constitutions for income tax. Department stores contrit \$287,410 but street venders only \$214. "Trade

American Savings Bank Deposits. California. 282,568.956 194,668,858 159,174,012 All other States..... . 88,450,078,94 The percentages are: New York, 35; New England. 35; California, 7.66; Ilikaoia, 5; Ponnsylvania, 4; Iowa, nearly 4; all other States, 7.58.

Tar Hool Family Regulon

Tar Heel Family Regarion.

From the Wanham Enterprise.

A remarkable family is that of Mr. and Mrs. J. M.
Braswell, who live in this county, near Mill Greek Baptist Church, in Goose Creek township, and who held a reunion on Thankagiving Day. Mr. Braswell is in his seventy-hinth year and has never-oben sick a day in his Mfe, He is living now within two miles of the place of his birth. There are thirteen living children, all of whom were present at the family reunion Thursday, and seventy-three surviving grandchildren, most of whom were above present. Only one child and three grandchildren live more than twenty-five miles from their parents.

In the Captury Magazine for January there is an unusual apread of fiction. Dr. S. Well Machine begins a new serial story, that by Miss filtrapeth Robins is continued, and there are eight short gropies besides. Mr. F. Marion Crawford sets out the hard facts about the story of Beatrice Cenel and her so-caused "postrais"; Lady Randolph Churchille, entertaining memoirs progress. Mr. W. L. Pingly article on condors is illustrated with remark able photographs from tile, and Mr. J. U. Laurylk describes color photography. The number contains many object pictures.